

Shells closely resembling *columbiensis* have been taken in Niagara River and the Maitland River at Goderich, Ontario; also in streams of Ohio discharging into Lake Erie and in the upper Wabash River. My own belief is that *columbiensis* is, in fact, *livescens*, and that in the twenty-two years aforementioned—time enough for many grievous things to happen in a museum—labels were mixed and the shells became finally and improperly assigned to British Columbia. There is, of course, the possibility that the species is a depauperate form of some member of the *G. plicifera* group which inhabits the Columbia River. *G. aterina* Lea, *acutacarinata* (Lea) and *proxima* (Say) of the southern Appalachian country are depauperates as is also *G. nigrina* (Lea) of northern California. Improperishment is marked in *aterina*, for one thing, by a flattening of the whorls; in *acutacarinata* by an extreme convexity of the whorls and in *nigrina* by convexity somewhat less pronounced. The whorls of depauperate examples of *livescens*, occurring sometimes in springs, are flattened, tightly-coiled.

G. columbiensis has the slightly produced aperture, the sinuous lip, the flattened upper whorls, the neo-melanian operculum and the general appearance of *G. livescens*.

A CALIFORNIAN POMATIOPSIS

BY H. A. PILSBRY

POMATIOPSIS CHACEI, new species.

The shell is somewhat similar to *P. californica* Pils., but differs by being of more slender shape and in sculpture. It is brownish olive with whitish apex, composed of 5 strongly convex whorls, the apex rather obtuse. Sculpture of very light wrinkles of growth and a close, fine, microscopic spiral striation, the striae waved, visible chiefly on the last whorl. Umbilicus moderately open. Aperture of the usual widely ovate shape, brown within, the peristome simple, the columellar and parietal margins thin. Length 4.4 mm. diam. 2.7 mm., length of aperture 1.8 mm.

From a swampy place 6 miles up the highway from Klamath, Humboldt Co., California, collected by E. P. and E. M. Chace, 1933 and 1936. Type and paratypes 168402 ANSP., other specimens in the Chace collection.

This is the third Californian *Pomatiopsis*—more than in any other state. *P. binneyi* (Tryon) is much smaller than *chacei*, relatively wider, with a decidedly thickened inner lip. None of the Californian species has yet been observed alive to see whether they have the peculiar gait of *P. lapidaria*.

ONCHIDIUM (ONCHIDELLA) FLORIDANUM DALL

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

Nothing additional concerning this species has been published, apparently, since the original description by Dall (Proc. United States Nat. Mus. 8, p. 288, Aug. 1885). The original locality, Knight's Key, is located in the lower Florida chain of Keys just west of Key Vaca, and the only locality given.¹

Surprisingly enough, *O. floridanum* is one of the most abundant mollusks to be found along the southwest coast of Florida between Cape Romano and Cape Sable. These two capes delimit the western edge of the Everglades, which, in this region, is fringed with mangroves for nearly its entire length, interspersed with few and not very large "high" islands that support the usual south Florida flora.

Many of the outer islands or keys, both mangrove and "high," are flanked with oyster bars and upon these bars the *Onchidium* were found crawling in considerable numbers. This little mollusk is very readily overlooked as it is shell-less, only 10–20 mm. in length, flattened, dark green in color and with a somewhat papillose surface. Its general appearance is like a small subcircular piece of sea-weed. They "nest" in the crevices created by the oyster shells and do most of their moving and feeding at low tide. As the tide covers the bars they seek protection within and between the dead oyster shells. More than 100 specimens were counted to the square yard at several localities, though generally, the count was much under this figure.

The following are records based upon specimens collected in 1931. Between Cape Romano and Shark River, however, they were noted at all places that we stopped, though specimens were

¹ The limits assigned to the distribution of this species in Johnson's list (1934) were based upon the material we collected in 1931. Exact localities are now given.